

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[NUMB. XLIV.]

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1796.

[VOL. IX.]

**BERMUDA, June 4.**  
Yesterday arrived the ship Lion, capt. Alb. from London. She left Portsmouth the 1st of May under convoy—by her we find, that hostilities are again commenced between the French and Austrians.

**BOSTON, June 13.**  
The Centinel says the president of the United States will decline being considered a candidate for that important office, at the ensuing election, the electors therefore who may be chosen by the several states, will doubtless turn their attention to that firm republican statesman Thomas Jefferson; whose integrity, abilities and usefulness, are well known throughout America. No man stands higher in the esteem of his fellow-citizens (G. WASHINGTON excepted) than this bright constellation in the Columbian hemisphere.

**SALEM, June 17.**  
Extract of a letter received from a gentleman belonging to this town, and directed to his owner here, dated

"Isle of France, March 25, 1796.  
"The Modesty privateer arrived here 6 days ago from a most successful cruise off the land Head in the Bay of Bengal—and has brought in all her prizes: the most valuable of which is the British eighth East-India man from Madras for Bengal. The circumstances of this capture are perhaps the most extraordinary that ever occurred, and a case almost unique; the Modesty had a full crew of 17 men, and had disabled the greater number on board her other prizes—when the Indian man was in sight, a Bengal pilot saw, which was a prize to the Modesty, and which they used as a decoy, then bore down upon the Triton, having on board only 23 men in all, and boarded from their yard arms his formidable ship—17 republicans only got on board, and with two Indian pilots had completely made her in about 15 minutes. The Indian man had 120 Europeans on board, was well armed and had taken 30 men extra from Madras. The English captain, and 8 or 10 men were killed in the action—the rest run below, and were secured. They then captured another vessel, which the prisoners ran down, and sailed for Madras. The generous French captain (who is a young hero not 21 years old) gave the passengers, among whom were several ladies, all their private property. He fought the English captain hand to hand, and shot him with his own pistol. It seems the Modesty was not in company at all—and indeed it could have been a full digestion from her name to have engaged in such an unequal combat—17 men overpowered 120, protected by 40 guns at least, mounted—the remaining 6 could not get on board. The English prisoners were made pass one by one, in irons from their own ship into the ransomed vessel—and the innumerable tars of old England, exclaimed, as they paled,—"D—my eyes, Jack, where are the men that took us?" The French privateer had only a letter of marque's commission, and went originally to take turtle—the is an American built vessel and belonged last war to, and fitted from Baltimore—schonner rigged, and was called the Anselme. In consequence of this success, the Governor here has granted permission for 4 privateers to sail for India, and they are now equipping.

**CHARLESTON, June 2.**  
MESSRS. TIMOTHY & MASON.  
Your inserting the following may be of use to all purchasers of distilled spirits, who do not know how to prove the strength of them; there are many modes of trying the proof, but I believe all to be fallible and uncertain that I have seen used, except one that I discovered some years ago, which I believe to be known to no one else, as I have never heard it mentioned; it is infallible and simple. Take half a pint of spirits in a cup or tumbler, take a small quantity of clean cotton, lay it as light as possible on the surface of the liquor; if your spirits be good proof, the cotton will sink immediately to the bottom; add a little water to it and the cotton will rise.

THOMAS SINGLETON.

**NEW-YORK, June 21.**

St. Lucia.

Capt. Dodge, of the ship Astrée, arrived yesterday in 11 days from Martinique, confirms the accounts we gave yesterday of the capture of this island by the British; and of a large armament having proceeded immediately against Grenada and St. Vincent. Captain Dodge contradicts, however, the reports of the number of people put to the sword at St. Lucia, as stated in our accounts from Antigua.

Extract of a letter received by a merchant in this city, per the ship Diana, in seven days from Bermuda, dated 12th June.  
"I am sorry to inform you that by the ship Lion, which arrived a few days ago from London, which she left the 1st May, positive orders are received from the commissioners of the customs, to allow no West-India produce to be shipped from hence to any foreign port, without paying foreign duties; and these are to be as high as amount to a total prohibition. This order has been acted upon, so strictly, that vessels which had, previously to the arrival of the Lion, taken on board West-India goods for America, were obliged to unload and I am afraid, in consequence, the American trade will be knocked up."

**PHILADELPHIA, June 22.**  
It is wonderful that Americans should be so blinded by false notions of honour and national gratitude as to find fault with the improvement of their seamen by the British. In the first place if we were not tired of our seamen as fast as we lose our vessels by adjudication, the wages of that valuable class of citizens would fall inconceivably; surely then it is the interest of these very seamen, to be liable to British improvements. Besides, if there be a better school for naval discipline than at British man of war, and ought we not to be extremely happy, that our seamen are so well situated on board those vessels for a thorough training by the fine crew frigates are built. The British, the fools, are working their own destruction by their improvement of American seamen; they are teaching them gratis that discipline, which may one day be a formidable weapon against them.

AURORA.

By the arrival of the Iris, at N. York, we are favored with a London paper of the 27th of April which announces a complete victory obtained in Italy by the

French over the Austrian and Sardinian armies, united, by general Buonaparte, in which besides a great number slain, 10,500 were taken prisoners, and also the commander in chief of the Austrian and Sardinian armies, 40 pieces of cannon were also taken. This information has been communicated to the French directory & from them to the council of five hundred. Paris papers of the 25th were given in London, which announced this information, and also that 6000 were given to the army on the Rhine immediately to open the campaign in that quarter. What stamps authority on this news is that it is communicated by the London ministerial paper called the Sun.

23.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION!

Yesterday arrived here the ship Providence, captain Selt, 7 days from Charleston, (S. C.) who brings the following distressing particulars:—That on Monday the 13th inst. about three o'clock in the afternoon, a fire broke out in Lodge Alley, which soon communicated to and laid waste the surrounding buildings, amounting to upwards of three hundred! and it was not entirely got under until after twelve hours particular exertions of the inhabitants; and we are sorry to learn, that a number of lives were lost and other injuries happened during the conflagration; particularly in the attempts to blow up final wooden buildings, in order to stop the progress of the flames. By an operation of this kind, a young man was blown at least 12 feet high; he luckily received no material injury.

An immense property must have been destroyed; but the gentleman who furnishes the above, is not able to conjecture the amount, or who were the principal sufferers by this destructive element.

N. Y. Gaz.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house at Malaga, dated 27th April, received by the Eliza, capt. Arnoll, from Malaga.

"About the Algerines, we are sorry to inform you that they are actually cruising near our coast."

Extract of a letter from a respectable house at Gibraltar, received by the same vessel.

"We have already advised you of our apprehensions, that the Algerines would again declare war against America; however, we hope such steps may be taken, as will prevent their having time to do much mischief."

Extract of a letter dated Port Royal, Martinique, 5th June.

"St. Lucia is given up to the English. We hear that there are even 74's arrived at Point à Petre."

A London paper says, the letters by the Corona mail which arrived yesterday, state, that the most powerful preparations for war are going on throughout the Kingdom; from one side to the other Cadiz, Malaga and Barcelona, are all full of ships of war; and troops from all sides are pouring down towards Gibraltar. Now is this to be reconciled with the rumor that the court of Spain, wishes to act in any one point in concert with this country? Or even with another report mentioned in some of the letters from Corona, that Spain means to maintain an armed

neutrality? Let our ministers be upon their guard not to be imposed upon. We state, on good authority that France has offered to put Spain in possession of Gibraltar and Jamaica, on condition that the barks with Great Britain and join the Republicans in an active war.

ALEXANDRIA, June 8.

The price of flour has declined rapidly. Superfine sold yesterday from the wagon at 8 dollars per barrel and but few will purchase at that rate. It is now on hand from 20 to 30,000 barrels and but a small portion of it belongs to the merchants here; it being chiefly stored with them by farmers, country merchants and millers, some of whom we fear will be very much injured by the sudden fall of the article.

FREDERICK-TOWN, June 23.

A London paper of the 22d April, has the following paragraph:—  
"There are letters in town from Spain, which state, that a correspondence of a most serious and important nature has taken place between the court of London and Madrid. Their inferences lead to this fearful result, that with respect to Spain instead of 'a friend to the less,' we shall shortly have 'an enemy more.'"

BALTIMORE, June 13.

The following extract of a letter received by the ship Martin, capt. Coll y, was handed us by a correspondent, who is responsible for its authenticity:

"LONDON, APRIL 15, 1796.  
"Since our last of the 12th inst. we have had arrived here, twenty thousand sacks of rice from the East-Indies; this quantity will reduce the price of this article below what it was ever known in Europe.

"Our best wheat is sold at 8s the bushel, and the American is at 4s 4d the quarter. The loss of the shipments of those two articles, will inevitably be immense; and in many instances no doubt ruinous. We sincerely hope, that the commercial phrenzy of speculation has not extended to you, and that our friends have escaped the fatal infection. Oh! the charms of speculation!—like the enchantment of the serpent it allures into its very mouth that it might devour."

A well informed correspondent assures us that for about a month past, there have been at Alexandria, 40,000 barrels of flour stored for exportation. He adds, that on the 1st day of May last, twenty thousand barrels of flour were computed to be stored at Watt's Branch above the Great Falls of Pointe aux Chenes, of which not more than one half can yet have been shipped for exportation. As grain of all kinds is daily becoming very plentiful in Europe, and as such immense quantities are at present on hand in this country, it may be expected that the enormous price of his great necessity of life will soon begin to fall.

We are likewise informed, that the mills of Georgetown are grinding off their stock as fast as possible being, at a moderate computation about 500 barrels per day—1000 barrels have been shipped within this month for Philadelphia and this place.

June 24.

An obliging commercial correspondent has favored us with the following extract of a letter, dated

Falmouth, 20th April, 1796.

"Sir,

"The purport of the present is

to inform you of the great and rapid fall the prices of wheat and flour have experienced in this kingdom, within these 3 or 4 weeks past; in several places they are even reduced 50 per cent. American flour, which I disposed of a month since for 55s. per barrel, I sold the 21st inst. at 30s. Flour, which fetched at London 4l. 10s. per sack of 250 wt. is now sold the best superfine, at 3l. and 1s. 6d. and coarser in proportion.

A London paper of the 30th of April, we are informed, has been received in Philadelphia, which mentions that an action had taken place between the French and Austrians on the Rhine, in which the former were victorious.

A letter of a late date from St. Domingo, mentions the arrival of a third division of the French fleet at the Cape, of 6 ships of the line, besides frigates.—Two of the ships of 110 guns.—This fleet must have sailed from Breil. Richery had no ships with him of that force.—It is probable that the infubordination which had shewn itself on board the French squadron in Cadiz may have caused a change in the destination; and that instead of sending that out as the 3d West-India division, another may have been dispatched from some other port.

Boston, June 15.

The last week another vessel brought in a considerable quantity of returned flour.

Philadelphia, June 21.

Yesterday arrived the brig Nymph, capt Webb, 15 days from Port-au-Prince.

Capt. Webb, informs that markets were very dull, and that a sickness prevailed there which carried off numbers of the soldiery, and was making great ravages among the shipping, to which it was chiefly confined; several Americans died daily.

Capt. Link, of the brig Clarissa, 20 days from Port-au-Prince, under Heinega was boarded by a Bermudian privateer sloop, of 4 swivels, the capt. informed him that he was fully determined to take all Americans from French and Dutch ports, and send them in to Bermuda. In lat. 25, 07, was boarded by a British sloop of war, of 20 guns, direct from Bermuda on a cruise, and treated politely; the captain of this vessel informed that twenty sail of Americans, from French and Dutch ports, were at Bermuda for adjudication, carried in there by British men of war and cruisers.

Last Thursday evening, to the southward of Delaware capes captain Lynde saw a privateer schooner which he supposed to be the Flying Fish. He further informs, that the last reports received at Port-au-Prince from Cape-François mentioned the arrival of 3 ships of the line and fourteen armed transports, with about 6000 troops from France.

Captain Lynde lost three of his crew by the sickness at Port-au-Prince.

NORFOLK, June 4.

Yesterday arrived the ship Martin, Capt. N. Colley, in 46 days from London. Extracts from the papers are given in the preceding columns.

In the above vessel came passenger the Chevalier de Trujillo, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Madrid to the United States.

Lexington, July 16.

We are informed by a gentleman who left Detroit about the 1st ult. that the commandant of that garrison assured him that the fort would be delivered up immediately on the arrival of the American troops; that he met col. Hamtramck with 3 companies, on their passage down the Michigan river, going to take possession of that important post; and that capt. Shan-

burgh, with a small detachment of troops, had got possession of fort Miami.

We learn that the American and British officers are in the strictest habits of intimacy, and that they dine alternately with each other. Last week his excellency major-general Anthony Wayne, passed Limestone, on his route to headquarters. [K. H. S.]

Monday, the fourth of July, being the anniversary of the declaration of American independence, a large number of the citizens of Clarke county, convened at Winchester, in honor of the day: After a regular and orderly procession preceded by the county lieutenant and a good band of music, with a flag emblematic of liberty, they retired to John Hood's tavern, where they partook of an elegant repast prepared for the occasion; after which the following toasts were drank, accompanied by a discharge of musketry at each toast: [ROBERT CLARK JUN. Chairman.]

1. George Washington, the father of his country—May his valued life long be continued, and may the gratitude and confidence of the people always remain equal to his patriotism and meritorious services.

2. The People—May they never forget their duties in exercising their privileges.

3. May America prove by her prudence, moderation & wisdom, that a republican form of government is best calculated to promote and perpetuate the rights of man.

4. The French Republic—May her new constitution insure peace, prosperity and happiness to that magnanimous people.

5. The friends of government, law, and order.

6. The State of Kentucky—May the virtue and valour of her citizens, the wisdom and magnanimity of her councils, place her upon a footing with the largest States in the Union.

7. General Wayne and his patriotic army—May their laurels be watered with the grateful effusions of a free people.

8. American manufactures—May the exertions of our fellow citizens convince the people of Europe that we are able to furnish manufactures commensurate to our necessities.

9. May the ray of Liberty which appeared in America, illuminate and make happy the whole world.

10. The Patriots who fell in defence of American liberty—May their honored memory be the favorite theme of the future historians.

11. The treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, lately negotiated with Spain—May a treaty formed on such honorable terms, and fraught with so many reciprocal advantages, be supported with punctuality and fidelity.

12. Liberty and the laws—May their protection be mutual, and their Union perpetual.

13. May the people of America always continue sensible of the blessings of Freedom; and with their usual discernment, distinguish between the real and pretended patriot.

14. The downfall of tyranny—and may every nation become free and happy throughout the world.

15. The fair of America—May they have fortitude to favor with their hand, only the lovers of their country, as they must be bad husbands who are wanting in the first of duties; the love of their country.

16. The day; and all who honor it.

#### VOLUNTEER.

1. The citizens of Winchester & its vicinity—May their public zeal and unanimity in commemorating this our birth day, as a nation, convince the world, that they are not behind any of their fellow citizens, in the love of Freedom and regard to the constitution under which they live.

2. The Marquis de la Fayette—

May he be shortly released from his present solitary confinement, and soon may the American Eagle receive him under the protection of her wings.

3. The virtuous and humane Thomas Jefferson—May his private life be happy, as his public was useful and meritorious.

Another procession was then performed in the same order with the first, after which they dispersed. The whole business was conducted in the most orderly manner; & the utmost joy & hilarity was visible in every countenance throughout the day.

By direction of the Messagers, JOSEPH ARTHUR, Sec.

An American captain lately being called to the bar in the island of Bermuda, to swear concerning the property on board his vessel, desired Judge Green to let him swear on a particular text.—He then laid his hand upon the first verse of the forty-third psalm.—“Judge me O God, and plead my cause against an ungodly nation: O! deliver me from the deceitful and unjust man.” The conscientious judge, stricken with the pertinency of the point, released his vessel.

From a late Philadelphia paper.

A Caution.—Counterfeit 30 dollar notes, of the United States bank, are in circulation, so nicely executed in every respect that the most accurate eye can scarcely detect the imposition—the only difference to be perceived is in the paper, which is darker in the color, being of an inferior quality, and not quite so large as the true notes. One of the above description, detected a few days ago, may be seen in the possession of Mr. G. Baker, at the Museum.

From Bennington, May 15.

A few days since, a villain bargained for a number of horses in Pownal, and advanced toward pay, to the amount of several hundred dollars, in twenty and thirty dollar bank bills.—Two of the bills, dated Philadelphia, Dec. 2d, 1791, and 1794, were lodged with justice on suspicion of their being counterfeit, who issued a warrant, but the culprit feigning detection, jumped on to his horse and made his escape, without the horses he had purchased.—The paper on which the bills are printed, is hard and considerable thicker than the true bank bills, appeared like letter paper oiled, and leaving white streaks where it is doubled, but we are not sufficiently acquainted with the true bills, particularly to describe the odds. The bills are in the office of Joseph Wright, Esq. in said Pownal: and this information is given to prevent the progression of the fraud elsewhere.

#### ANECDOTE.

A failer, who was amazed by the tricks of a juggler, at Chester, was blown up with the rest of the auditory, by a spark of a candle reaching some gunpowder in the lower apartment. Jack was safely landed in a baggage-garden at some distance, and when he had quietly ceased himself, his first exclamation was ‘D—mme, what will the fellow do next!’

See Gazette Extra.

#### THE SUBSCRIBER

REQUESTS all those indebted to him either by bond note or book account to make payment before the first day of September next at which time he expects to go from here to Philadelphia for a fresh supply of Goods. Those who do not avail themselves of the above notice May expect no further Indulgence.

WILLIAM LEAVY.

Lexington, July 14 1796.

#### HOUSE & LOT for sale.

purpose selling the House and Lot where I now live, on Short street in this place—it is a good framed House, 22 by 32 feet, with a Sued the length of the House, 13 feet wide. Possession may be had immediately; and the terms known by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

William White.

Lexington, July 6.

#### For Sale—The House and Lot

WHEREON I now live, on Limestone street, in the town of Lexington the lot is 40 feet front and 66 feet back; the House is 24 feet front and 26 feet back, built of square logs, one story high—Part cash, and part store goods, or other property, will be taken in payment. For terms apply to

William Roß.

July 7, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that we shall, on the 15th day of August next, attend commissioners which have been appointed by the court of Nelson county, on the lands included in entries made in the names of Joseph Perry, Benjamin Ray, Abaleen and Richard Ray, all lying on the waters of Cox's and Wilton's creek, in the county of Nelson, to take the depositions of certain witnesses to establish an improvement included in each of those entries.

JOHN R. GATHER.  
BENJAMIN RAY.  
RICHARD RAY.

July 12, 1796.

TO THE

PATRONS of Literature and useful Information

THE FOLLOWING

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription,

A GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL

ACCOUNT

OF THAT

Part of the U. States of America,

TO THE

West of the Allegheny Mountains,

AND, WITH DUE DEFERENCE,

Submitted to the Patronage of the Promoters of

Literature and useful Information, by

COLERICK, HUNTER & BEAUMONT.

OUTLINE OF THE WORK.

A general account of the Country west of the Allegheny Mountains, within the limits of the United States.

A particular account of the rise and progress of the several settlements in that country, their climate, rivers, towns, soil, produce, population, manufactures, peculiar advantages, future prospects, &c.

Among the parts particularly treated on, will be the following, viz.

State of Kentucky, settled at Nashville.

Territory N. W. of the Ohio, settled at Gallipolis.

Genoa's Country, Western counties Pennsylvania.

Presby's settlement, 2 miles of Virginia.

Several useful papers, having reference to the work will be added.

#### CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be comprised in one handsome duodecimo volume, printed with a new type on good paper, and neatly bound.

2. The price to subscribers will be One Dollar, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other half on the delivery of the work.

3. As soon as four hundred subscribers are procured, the work will be put to press, and completed with all possible dispatch.

4. If there are not a sufficient number of subscribers by the first day of October next, the money will be returned.

5. Whoever shall procure nine subscribers, shall be entitled to one copy extra.

6. An allowance will be made to those who subscribe for a quantity to sell again, and no money required in advance.

Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the Writers, Telegraph, Washington, Pennsylvania; JOHN BRADFORD, Lexington, Kentucky, and by all who are entrusted with subscription papers.

Information from any gentleman on any of the subjects proposed to be treated on, that will tend to enrich the work, will be thankfully acknowledged.

Washington (Penn.) May 24, 1796.

I taken up by the subscriber living on a branch of the Cove Spring, about three quarters of a mile from Thomas Lillard's, Franklin county, a fine brick gray horse, about fourteen hands high, bred on the near shoulder A, adjudged to be eleven years old; appraised to \$11.

Timothy Bennett,

April 23, 1796.



### Taken up by the subscriber

living in Green creek, Bourbon county, a pale bay mare, about thirteen hands high, about five years old, a small flat branded on the near buttock \$85; appraised to \$100. J. JOSEPH PETER.

### Taken up by the subscriber

two miles from Miller's mill, in Bourbon county, a ferrel mare, three years old, about fourteen hands high, flat in her forehead, no brand; appraised to fifteen pounds. March 31, 1796. PHILIP ELLIS.

### Taken up by the subscriber

in Clarke county, two miles from Winchester, a ferrel filly, neither docked nor branded, no particular mark; appraised to \$1. March 15, 1796. ROBERT CLARK JUN.

### Taken up by the subscriber

living in Greene county, a bay mare, about fourteen hands high, a large star in her forehead, branded \$3 on each butt, nine years old; appraised to \$12. WILLIAM BARNETT. March 8, 1796.

### Taken up by the subscriber

Clarke county, Soner's fork, a ferrel horse, about fifteen hands high, flat and fine, branded on the near buttock but not perceivable, about seven or eight years old; appraised to \$22. SAMUEL BUTCHER.

### Taken up by the subscriber, on

the head of Calhoun creek, Clarke county, a brown mare, fifteen, about three years old, flat in her forehead, no brand, about thirteen hands and a half high, appraised to \$8. J. JOSEPH FORREST. May 3, 1796.

### Taken up by the subscriber

in Harrison county, on Beaver creek, a bay mare, five years, two years old next spring, thirteen hands and a half high, fine white hairs on her neck, a small white spot on her near hind foot, a natural trotter, no brand perceivable; appraised to \$12. JAMES GILBERTSON. May 12, 1796.

### Taken up by the subscriber

living in Scott county, near Bartel meeting house, a ferrel horse, fifteen, a little high, nine or ten years old, has a small place in his face, two hind feet white, light nose and tail, had on a bell tied with a leather strap, branded BP; appraised to \$24. May 10, 1796. ERASMUS BENTON.

### Taken up by the subscriber

on Hickman creek, Fayette, a ferrel mare, nine or ten years old, about fourteen hands high, branded JC on the near buttock, trots natural; appraised to \$1. April 17, 1796. THOMAS STEEL.

### Taken up by the subscriber

in Fayette county, life's North Elkhorn, a bay horse, four years old, fourteen hands high, no brand, natural trotter; appraised to \$14. ALEXANDER CALDWELL. January 15, 1796.

### Taken up by the subscriber

in Harrison county, Mill creek, a bright bay mare, three years old, thirteen and a half hands high, a black face, natural trotter, branded but not legible; appraised to \$1. THOMAS MOORE.

### Taken up by the subscriber

living on the Kentucky river, opposite the mouth of Green creek, a dark bay mare, neither docked nor branded, about four feet eight inches high, adjudged to be eleven years old, has a small flat and in p, has a lump on the withers, which appears to have been raised by a saddle, has a number of white hairs on her neck shoulder; appraised to \$10. JOHN JOHNSON. May 12, 1796.

### Taken up by the subscriber

living near the mouth of Dick's river, Fayette, a light colored ferrel mare, with a blue face and white under jaw, both hind joints and fore feet white above the pastern joints, a little white under her belly, one gash eye, branded on the near shoulder \$1, about eight or nine years old, had on about a horse killing belt; appraised to \$1. July 4, 1796. CHARLES TURNER.

### TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

DESERVED, from my detachment, this morning, *Fanny Denton*, and *Samuel Sanders*, both private soldiers in the second full-regiment. *Denton* is about five feet ten inches high, blue eyes, light hair, and well proportioned; took with him some part of his uniform clothing. *Sanders* is about five feet eight inches high, dark eyes and hair, and dark complexion, rather slender build; took with him a light infantry cap, and some uniform clothing. The above reward will be given for delivering them to any officer of the legion, or securing them in any jail in the United States, and all reasonable expenses paid, or TEN DOLLARS for either. It is highly probable they will make for the Republic of Ohio, or the mouth of Kentucky, as they were seen early in the morning making down roads. B. GAINES, Capt. U. S. of Greenville, June 22, 1796.

### FOR SALE,

### The following tracts of LAND,

(VIZ.)

300 acres on the waters

of Otter creek, Madison county adjoining Caleb Callaway's Neck Buckle lands.

1378 acres on Callaway's creek, about four miles below Bloomington.

250 acres on Paint lick creek, near Paint

lick.

250 acres on ditto, adjoining the lands of Henderson and Stephen Trigg.

250 acres on ditto, near the lands of John

Muscell.

The above Lands are all patented in the

name of Nathaniel Hart, & the heirs of Nathaniel Hart deceased. The whole of which

will be sold on the lowest terms for CASH.

For further information apply to JOHN HART

in Danville, or the subscriber in Frankfort.

304 NAT. HART,

Att'ny at Law of NATHANIEL HART, dec.

### CHEAP LANDS

### FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, purposing selling the following

tract, viz.

FIVE hundred acres, part of that noted

tract called FLOYD'S Woodcock tract, within

eight miles of Lexington and seven

miles from the Kentucky river, in the center

of which is a never failing spring.

Five hundred acres, lying within three

miles of the town of Cynthiana, being one

half of a thousand acre survey made for Maj.

John Mosby, adjoining Coleman's station.

Five hundred acres, situated on the

Hanging Fork, within five miles of the late

camp of one hundred and twenty acres

of which is well cleared; on it is a peach orchard

of six hundred trees, that has made four

hundred gallons of brandy in one year, and

every appearance of there being sufficient

land to make five hundred this season.

With an apple orchard, four hundred

riching trees, and a choice collection of cherry

trees, together with seventy-five thousand

well burnt brick, & a good frame for a house,

the above farm rents this year for two hundred

dollars.

Also one equal half of the ferry at the

town of Cynthiana, on Licking, &c.

We will sell the above property VERY

LOW, as we are in want of money, and will

give a good and sufficient title.

ABRAHAM & JOHN W. HUNT,

Gentry, in Wayne county, Smith, my wife, has

removed from this State, this is therefore,

caution all persons from dealing with her,

as I shall pay no debt of her contracting.

J. SMITH, JUN.

May 29, 1796.

### FRESH GOODS

Alex. & James Parker,

HAVE just imported and now opening

at their Store in Lexington, opposite

the Court House, a large and handsome as-

sortment of well chosen MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present season; which they

will sell on very moderate terms for CASH

and HIDE.

May 27, 1796.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS opened a new house adjoining

Mr. H. Marland's Tavern, in Lex-

ington, and is now open for the

reception of all persons who may wish to

well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will dispose of on very moderate

terms for cash or country produce.

WILLIAM WEST.

LEXINGTON January 22 1796.

### Just Received,

AND NOW OPENING

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

A new house lately occupied by Mr. Jas.

Grain, in the town of Versailles, Wood-

ford county, a handsome assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present and approaching sea-

sons:—consisting of dry goods, Wine, French

Brandy, Lead and Brown Sugar, Shot, Lead,

Bar Iron, Sec &c. &c. Which he is deter-

mined to sell on the lowest terms for Cash,

Country Linnec, Cheese, Bacon, Furr,

Vinegar and Oats.

He earnestly requests all those indebted

to him at his late store in Lexington, or by

note, to come forward and make payment

by the twentieth of July next, after which

time, all those that fail, may expect to have

their accounts put in the hands of proper

officers for the collection of the same.

William Shreveley.

Versailles, June 22, 1796.

200 acres of Land

FOR sale, as good as in the State, on the

main and bottom from Lexington to

major Henry's mill, six miles from Lexing-

ton and six miles from Glasgow: 92

acres in good fence, 85 cleared, 8 acres of

good meadow as in the State. The title

belongs to the late John Smith, who is fully

authorized to make

sale by me,

R. Benham,

May 27, 1796.

### TAKEN up by the sub-

scriber in Mercer county, on Chaplain's fork, seven miles from Harrodsburg, a bay MARE, judged to be ten years old, sixteen hands high, has a small star and some white hairs down towards the nose, appears to be with tail, branded on the near cushion

U. S. and on the near butt \$1. S. had on a small bell hung with a leather strap and double buckle, trots natural, appraised to \$16.

William Lee.

May 10, 1796.

### Taken up by the subscriber,

living on the W. A. file of Salt river, four miles from Alex. Barland's mill, Mercer county, a brown Mare, thirteen years old, fourteen hands high, a small star, a small saddle spot on the off side of her back, some white on both hind feet, appraised to \$1. Also on the near mare

appraised to \$1.

ALBERT PLOUGH.

April 30, 1796.

Hereby forewarn all persons from taking

an assignment on a bond of mine given

to John Kincaid, of between \$3 and \$31, dated

July 14, 1796, it being a balance for a

tract of land that I purchased from the

same Kincaid, which land appears to have

disappeared more than I knew of; therefore, I

am determined not to discharge the said bond

until I can obtain a deed for the said land.

Thomas Kincaid.

June 4, 1796.

### Taken up by the subscriber, on

Grass run, Harrison county, a dark bay HORSE, three years old, fourteen hands high, a small star, a small saddle spot on the off side of her back, some white on both hind feet, appraised to \$1. Also on the near mare

appraised to \$1.

ROBERT LOWRY.

May 12, 1796.

### MILITARY LAND.

FOR SALE

AN old Military survey, made for James

Southall, containing upwards of 1200

acres, on Marble creek; on the same is a

good mill seat, and about forty or fifty ac-

res of cleared land. Mr. William Stuf-

ford lives near the land, and will show it

any person on application. Its situation

is about a mile and a fourth east from

Lexington. It will be sold low for Cash,

or Military lands below Green river, or on

the north west of the Ohio, will be received

in exchange.

JOHN FOWLER.

June 17, 1796.

### TAKE NOTICE.

THAT agreeable to an order of the

county court of Woodford, I shall attend

with the commission on Saturday

the 28th day of August next, as a witness

being near the plantation whereon I now

live, in the said county, and there to

authenticate certain testimony respecting the

improvement of James Barlett's preemption

of a thousand acres; and do such other

acts as may appear necessary and agreeable

to law.

JOHN WATKINS.

June 25, 1796.

### NOTICE

I S hereby given to all whom it may con-

cern, that commissioners appointed by the

court of Mason, will meet at the house

of George Stockton, on the waters of El-

khorn, on the twentieth of July next, in or-

der to perpetuate the testimony of certain

parties respecting an entry of 3200 acres

of land in the name of George Stockton; it

being his preemption; and do such other

acts as shall be deemed necessary and agree-

able to law.

GEO. STOCKTON.

June 10, 1796.

### Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Capt. M. Martin's, on

North Elkhorn, four miles from George-

town, about the middle of May 1796, a

black mare, about fourteen hands and a half

high, a small star in the forehead, had on a

girth, and before, branded on the near shoul-

der and buttock \$1, supposed to be with a

A two year old roan, or iron gray, and a

bay year old filly, both of which are colts

of the mare, with each a star in his forehead.

Whoever delivers the above mare and colts

at Capt. M. Martin's, or gives such infor-

mation to him, so that I get them, shall re-

ceive the above reward.

GEORGE DAVIDSON.

July 12, 1796.

I hereby forewarn any per-

son or persons from purchasing the horse and

colts, or any of the household furniture which

is now in possession of Catherine Galt, as

she is only to hold it till her death; and

which will afterwards be sold to me or my

heirs.

AMOS GUSTIN.

Lexington, July 8, 1796.

Taken up by the subscriber

living in Clarke county, in

the forks of Bull run, a branch

in the Kentucky, a small red Horse,

about fourteen hands high, four

years old, white mane and tail,

branded, on the near shoulder,

appraised to \$1.

ISAAC SHARPS.



LEGNORN, April 21.

WE are informed that the Day of Tunis has declared war against England, because the English commanders have seized in the Bay of Tunis 5 F. ships, laden with grain for Marseilles, and two frigates and a cutter of the same nation—these prizes are expected here shortly.

PARIS, April 20.

Extract of a letter from the Consul General of the French Republic at Tunis, to the minister of Marine.

"20th Ventose.

"The dauntless English have just proved that there is nothing sacred in their eyes. Yesterday a division of their ships of war carried off under the flag of Goulette, in the most open contempt of the rights of nations and of neutrality, two small vessels of the Republic, together with the frigate the Nemesis, which had been before taken from the pirates. To complete their wickedness, when, at the proposal of the admiral, I sent for the crews of the ships they had stolen, the Brigands would not give up the sailors. 'Vengeance, Frenchmen! vengeance!'

General Bichegu has at last accepted the embassy to Sweden; but he is to pass two months with his family, at Arbois, before he repairs to Stockholm.

April 23.

Extract from the official letters from Havre, addressed to the minister of the marine, dated April 19.

"We hold at last, Sydney Smith, the English incendiary who burnt our ships at Toulon, the same man who lately endeavored to set fire to the magazines of Havre; he, in short, who had sworn and promised to Pitt to make our seaports and our fleets, nothing but heaps of ashes, anchored in the night in this road with the Diamond which he commanded, he came to carry off the Vengeur, and after a brisk cannonade, he boarded her; when several small vessels, sent to meet him, attacked him and forced him to surrender, with several officers of the English navy. His intention to set fire to this place admits not of a doubt, for he had with him a faggot dipt in sulphur, like that which was found some months ago under one of our frigates in the Dock.

"We inform you, that having at Havre no place sufficiently safe to keep him, have sent him to Rouen, under a safe and good escort, until the national justice shall pronounce upon the attempts of this monster.

"We are assured, that the Directory have just sent orders to have him conveyed to Paris, where he will be imprisoned as an incendiary.

"There is a rumour of complaints addressed by the French government to the magistrates of Basle, but we do not know the reasons.

"The news of an insurrection at Genoa, of the inhabitants most attached to the French, seems to be confirmed; but we have received no details."

April 25.

The General in chief of the army in Italy to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters at Carcare, 25th Germinal.

"The campaign in Italy has commenced. I have to give you an account of the battle of Montenotte.

"After three days movement to deceive us, General Beaulieu attacked, with a division often thousand men, the right of the army supported by Voltry.

"The General Cervoni, who commanded there, having under his orders the 70th and 90th half brigades, sustained the fire with the rapidity which characterizes the soldiers of liberty. I was not de-

ceived with respect to the true intentions of the enemy. The instant I was informed of the circumstances of the attack on the right, I ordered General Cervoni to wait the night, and to fall back, by a forced march, and conceal his movement from the enemy, upon my centre, which was supported by the heights of Madonna de Savona.

"On the 14th, at four in the morning, Beaulieu in person, with 15,000 men, attacked and beat in all the positions by which the centre of the army had been supported: at an hour after mid-day he attacked the redoubt of Montenotte, which was behind the entrenchment. The enemy returned several times to the charge, but this redoubt, guarded by 1500 men, was rendered impenetrable by the courage of those who defended it.—The chief of the brigade Rampon, who commanded there, by one of those strokes which characterize a soul great and formed for brilliant actions, made his troops, in the midst of the fire, take an oath to die to a man in the redoubt.

"The enemy passed the night within pistol shot.

"During the night, Gen. Laharpe, with all the troops of the right, took post behind the redoubt of Monte Lezino. At an hour after mid-night I departed with the Generals Berthier and Mellena, the Commissioner Salicetto, and a part of the troops of the centre and the left. We moved by Altare upon the flank and the rear of the enemy.

"On the 22d at break of day, Beaulieu, who had received a reinforcement, and Laharpe, attacked and fought with vigor and different success, when General Massena appeared, sowing death and terror on the flank and rear of the enemy, where M. Argenteau commanded: the route of the enemy was complete; two of their generals, Rocavini and Argenteau, were badly wounded. The loss of the enemy was between three and four thousand men, of whom more than two thousand five hundred were made prisoners; a colonel, eight or ten superior officers, and several colours were taken.

"When I shall have received all the reports, and shall be less engaged, I will send you a detail account, which may make known to you those to whom their country owes a particular acknowledgment.

"Generals, officers and soldiers, all supported, in this memorable affair, the glory of the French name. (Signed)

"BUONAPARTE."

The success of our army in Italy has not stopped here. In the fitting of the Council of Five Hundred of yesterday, the following message was read by the President, from the Executive Directory:

"Citizen Representatives,

"The fortunate battle of Montenotte, which we informed you of by our message of the 2d of this month, was only, for the invincible army of Italy, the prelude to successes still more brilliant. We have to-day to announce to you a victory, decisive and most memorable, gained by that army at Monte Lezino over the united Piedmontese and Austrian armies.

"The enemy lost ten thousand five hundred men, of whom eight thousand were made prisoners. They lost likewise forty pieces of cannon, with horses, mules, and ammunition waggons, fifteen stand of colours, all their equipage, and several magazines.

"Our troops, generals, officers, soldiers, all are covered with glory, & have shown themselves worthy to defend the name of Liberty.

"The General in Chief, Buonaparte, again directed this attack. The other Generals who seconded him in the most distinguished manner, are Laharpe, Angereau, Mellena, Cervoni, Colle, Menarde, and Goubert. This last was wounded

in leaping into the entrenchment of the enemy. Two generals were killed at the head of their column, performing prodigies of valor.

"The General Provoro, who commanded the Austro-sardinian army, was made prisoner after having evinced the most gallant resistance, with some regiments which were taken with him.

"You will declare, without doubt, that the army of Italy has not ceased to deserve well of its country."

STOCKHOLM, April 3.

Every thing here has a warlike appearance! the greatest activity prevails through all the military departments. The whole Finland army has received orders to collect at the Forts of Louisa, on the frontiers.—The officers of the Finland regiments, who were here yesterday, received orders to repair immediately to their respective regiments. The garrison of this city has also received orders to hold itself in readiness to march.—The Russian army in Finland is said to be already 60,000 strong.—The report that a declaration of war has been published by Russia against Sweden, appears to be unfounded.

LONDON, April 22.

Our maritime force was never at any former period in so excellent and formidable a state as at present and we are complete masters of sea wherever the ocean is capable of bearing a man of war. Our enemies, per contra, were never as to their maritime force in so deplorable a state. We blocked them up in their ports, from whence, except by stealth, they cannot escape; and yet the people of this country have great cause for complaint. Privateers and other small ships of war continually intercept our trading vessels and make many valuable captures. Our convoys are not properly attended to and a sufficiency of frigates is not at sea to protect such vessels as by stress of weather, bad conduct, or other accidents, may have parted from their convoy. It is in this point, and a tender one it is, that the French have found us vulnerable. We, therefore, hope that some new regulations will take place, and that every cause for murmur on this subject will be removed. Our exports and imports pay most exorbitant duties;—We are therefore, entitled to every protection this country can afford.

April 25.

It is mentioned in advices from Leghorn that the Bosc, an English cutter, had brought advices there of a French privateer having taken an English merchantman, within cannon shot of Tunis, and that the British Consul having demanded her without success, Admiral Wake had degraded, with 2 ships of the line, went immediately into the Bay of Goulette and took a French frigate, a corvette, a schooner of war with a rich prize. This he presented to the Bey of Tunis but all the other French prizes he put to sea for St. Florenzo where he arrived safe on the 21st.

It was expected that notice would be given for the cessation of the armistice on the 18th instant. The Arch Duke was accompanied by the Count de Bellegarde, whose advice, it is supposed, will regulate the operations of the ensuing campaign. General Wurmer is to be second in command.

The news of the invasion of the Electorate of Hanover by the French, though stated in such positive terms by the Parisian journals is wholly devoid of foundation.

The War between Russia and the Porte, has not yet been declared, though the letters from Constantinople state such an event as likely to take place in a very short time.

In Italy, the combined forces have been augmented to 110,000 men, and when the last accounts came away were preparing to commence offensive operations.

The next Mail from Hamburg,

will most probably, bring an account of the renewal of hostilities on the Rhine, where every possible preparation has been made on both sides for opening the campaign, with vigor and effect.

April 28.

The mass of French papers which we received yesterday, together with the length of the important intelligence which they contain, prevented us, though we gave their principal contents, from entering into their regular detail of particulars which we have now an opportunity of doing.

We yesterday gave an account of two battles being fought in Italy, both of which ended unfavourably for the allied Austrian and sardinian arms.

The first, which took place on the 14th inst, was contested with great obstinacy on both sides; the latter finally terminated to the disadvantage of the Austrians, who are stated by their adversaries to have lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners, near 4000 men.

Of the last, we know nothing more than the general statement of the Directory, who say that the Austrians and Sardinians lost 10,500 men (of which eight thousand were prisoners) with all their magazines, baggage and ammunition, and 30 pieces of cannon.

It was worthy of remark, that the day on which this battle took place is not specified; and that it is called the battle of Monte Lezino, which appears to be the very place at which the first battle was fought, though this is denominated the battle of Montenotte. What reason the Directory could have for publishing the General's letter in one instance and not in the other, remains to be seen. It certainly exposes them to a suspicion of having exaggerated their advantages, and we have but little doubt that this will prove to be the case.

April 29.

Since our last, the nautical intelligence received is of considerable importance; another Dutch squadron, of seven sail of the line, and nine frigates, is said to have sailed from the Texel on Monday last. The admiral has, in consequence, issued orders to prevent the sailing of all the trading ships to the northward, until the truth of this can be ascertained. It was supposed the knowledge of this fact had prevented the sailing of the Hamburg packets; their arrival, however, removes every anxiety respecting them.

Spain, it would also appear, is alarmed for the consequences. On Monday last Mr. Claveering arrived from Spain, and brought dispatches from the Marquis of Bute. The report is, that the Catholic king has intimated to our court that he cannot see with indifference the plan of aggrandizement meditated by the Empress of Russia, in the unprovoked attack which she makes on the Ottoman Porte; an attack which strikes at the foundation of all the relations of peace and amity, between neighbouring states; and which he shall feel it his duty to resist by every effort within his power, in which he has no doubt but he will be seconded by his Britannic majesty.

Already the campaign has commenced in Italy; and the Austro-Sardinian army has experienced two severe defeats, in which they lost 10,500 men, besides their baggage, cannon and stores. On the Rhine every thing is in motion, and according to our present accounts it would appear that the Austrians mean to strike the first blow in that quarter.

ANECDOTE.

A zealous Clergyman had taken for his text, these words: 'And Satan came also among them.' At the moment of his reading this text, an old decrepit negro entering the sanctuary, supposing himself pointed at, with a degree of resentment looked the priest full in the face.—'You glad to see your father.'